

THE SERVICES, THE LASTING DEVELOPMENT AND THE QUALITY OF LIFE IN THE ROMANIAN SOCIETY

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Abstract: The publication necessity of this paper it's also owed to the absence of some answers about the evaluation way of the services dynamic, of some fields efficiency, others' for making them able to attract labour force and for their contribution at life's quality and at lasting development, for growing up their competitively etc.

Keywords: the services' development, the national economy, dynamics and the complexity of the services, the life quality, lasting development and

The proportion and the all around presence of the services' development especially in the fast decades, require in a normally way, an appropriate treatment of these, also from the reconceptualization point of view as from the approaching in a general vision. The services dynamism field imposes the permanent adaptation of the economical agents at business environment, because of the confrontation with the problems whose solutions need an approaching in a new outlook.

The services' weight growth in the national economy, corroborated with the economical growth all country level, in the preponderance context of the third field at the developed countries' level confirm the relationship cause-effect reciprocity between the economical growth and the services' development.

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The concept of services economy gains new dimensions by defining services as the final product of the activity of a company or economic sector, as a producer for creating and distributing a product or service designated to consumption and services of strategy of development apply able to all economic sector establishing new organization competition and valuing principles.

The economic once material, discreet, impersonal and lasting, has become spectaculars, relational and ephemeral along to its transfer towards the third sector.

The quick development of the services sector has exceeded the economic theory. Given the strong intervention of the services in all activity fields, it can't be talked only about a simple quantity modification in the consumption structures but, more, it can be noticed the nature's itself modification of the most part of the activity and a general quality leap of the economic and social life.

A lot of time, the services haven't been on the first place in the economist's studies, because they were considerate by those parts from the unproductive activities' sphere. Today, these have become big components of the of the modern national economy's structures and of the economical theory, and so the role and their social functions has been amplified.

The notion of “service” is a notion that has attracted attention from the antiquity, but in a limited meaning, proportional with the development rank of this moment. Lather, after an interesting and scientific co-ordinates and it's extremely disputed in the present and it appears in a variety of hypostases. This is why in this part of important moments and the most remarkable economists who marked the services' field development.

The informational society represents a new stage of human civilization, a new superior lifestyle, which supposes an intensive use of information in all activities' spheres and human existence, with an important economical and social impact.

Most research workers from this field consider that the unprecedented progresses from informatics technology are the foundations of the appearance of new services and support the already existent services.

The economical development process of a nation led to the appearance of ensemble of branches and activities which forms the national economic complex that offers the country which represents certain interdependence, according to its own interest. The intellectual sector presents as an offer the science the piece of information, the ideas and other intellectual products. The matter energy consumed by this sector is relatively reduced and we referee here to the electronic energy used for the computers functioning, paper etc. The third intellectual field contains the specialized for intellectual services companies ensemble.

The variety, the dynamics and the complexity of the services led to the appearance in the specialized literature of a variety of classification criteria and implicitly of numerous services categories. The importance of these classifications is represented by the necessity of grouping them into homogenizes categories, characterized by the same specific features and aspects referring to the resources' administration and production and marketing processes management, on the intern and extern market.

The services, an important sector in the economy of the developed countries, gained and continue to own a higher weight for attaining the mast important Romanian macro/economic indicators.

Now, the services are in an incipient development level, been part of the category of the activities reduced as number and variety. We can claim that the Romanian economy is mostly agrarian, but we can/t omit the fact that services had a higher number of workers then the secondary sector, meaning 11.6% in the third sector comparing 10.2% in the secondary one. Also, the third sector had the highest weight in the national income achievement witch at that time was of 1500 million dollars.

So, comparing to the primary sector which used to participate with 38,7% according to the fact that it was considered a mainly agrarian economy, comparing to 22,6% which the secondary sector was proud of, the third sector deposed these two sectors with 39% of the national income.

It is know the fact that a long time Romania's economy had the shape of the economy with centralized planning.

From the pieces of information presented in the paper, in can be firstly noticed extremely large existent discrepancy between the primary sector and the secondary and third sectors in the year 1950, when in the third sector there worked only 11,5%, not with much fewer than in industry and construction (14,2%).

Also, it can be noticed that the labour force occupied in the third sector has known an ascending dynamic, achieving in the year 1970 a weigh of 19,9% of the total

occupied population, and in 1989, when the economy with centralized planning ended, it reached 27% from the total.

Between 1950 and 1989 in the services sector the population occupied has registered a plus of 1989,8 thousands persons, important aspect for the national economy if we consider that the services sector is a move and move important sector and it attracts the labour force released from other sector.

Between 1950 and 1989 in the social product's creation is very reduced, of only 20,2% in 1950 and 12,6 in 1976, comparing to the other two sector which sum 79.8%-87,4%. The same inferiority tendency in the services weight is found in the case of the national income, which has values between 22% in 1950 and 18,6% in 1976.

The transition was seen as an ensemble of the changes which take place in the society's configuration, which includes all the components and fields of the society, the politic and economic systems, the institutions, the social relationships, the civil society organisms, and the organization forms, lifestyles and mentalities.

Concerning the changes which take place in the social, political and economical life in the transition period, the economic reform represents the support and the guarantee for the success of the reforms in the other fields. Concerning the fiscal background it can be said that it has improved meaning that a number of cvasi-fiscal elements have been accompanied of higher transparency in the budget, the number of extra-budgetary finds has reduced, and the cvasi-fiscal deficits are at a much lower level than in the year 1996.

The progress in the financial sector's reform has been realized in the last years through privatization, the reorganization or the liquidation of the important banks state property. In this period, after the year 1997, the delays acquired in the reorganization of the large enterprises sector led to the preventing of the new companies access an the market, which summed to be the main motor of the economic transformation, if we refer to the reforms in the services field, meaning, the reform, the public administration reform and others.

The way in which the services have advances in this delicate and difficult period Romanian is crossing is and interesting one and this fact was presented through some general or specific indicators of this very large field of the services.

In the analyses done, it can be easily, noticed the large discrepancy between the occupied population's weight in services in the countries economically developed and the one in Romania in the analyzed period. These indicators proves the major role of services in the labour force occupation from this category of countries, but implicitly the contribution of this field at the development of these countries. It can be easily noticed that in countries as the USA, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Canada, Norway, Holland, the United Kingdom the population's weight occupied in services is over 70%, when in Romania it is under half of this weight, namely 34,1%.

In the developed countries, the primary sector's weight has drastically fallen in favor of the RIP creation. In all these developed countries presented, the services weight in the RIP creation is included between 60% end 80%, comparing to the weight owned by the primary sector (0.7-3%) and the secondary sector (20%-30%). We can't say the same thing about the present existing situation in Romania, where the services weight in the RIP creation doesn't exceed 47%, which is an extremely low level comparing to those present in the developed countries.

The lasting development is an extremely topical concept, but it is in the same time a reality of which all the economy sector must consider in the following activities.

Cooperating with the concept of life quality, the lasting development has become in our days the most important objective from the strategies and politics from every activities domain.

The importance of the services' contribution at the lasting development is that much clearly presented that we enounce some types of services straight implicated in this valuable process for the society services for surroundings' protection, sanitation services, touristic services, etc.

The services for the production and maintenance of the production machinery included all the activities that satisfied the output needs in general, and this domain includes the material production activities and the ones of the immaterial production. The worn that performs these services is not materialized in a good material, but it contributes at its obtaining

As the specialist say, the population material and spiritual needs can only be satisfied through the material goods and services consumption. The utility of the material goods is filled by the possibility which services give them to become consumable. Concerning the main categories of paid performed services for the population, trough the dates' analysis in the table, we can say that their tendency is an increasing one in general and also for each services analyzed category. This fact is mainly caused by their value expression in present prices which include inflation, too.

The standard of living and the quality of life are two concepts strictly bound witch the person of each of us, which presently have a special place and importance.

Each person is conscious by these two aspects through the natural attempt of answering a maybe ordinary question, even expressive in this context: "On What scale of the society am I situated?", "With What social class am I identifying myself?"

Services are deeply involved in all these aspects, the services consumption of the population being an important element of the life quality. Between the leisure time and services it is created an important interdependence relationship, even though we refer to its size and it's using possibilities, aspect which we will delay next.

Services are involved in the work time reduction favorization also as in the reduction of the time affects to the satisfaction of the existence's requests.

Between the population's services and leisure time we can talk about a feed/back relationship. This fact results from the reality that the services development level determines the time given by man to an ensemble of inherent activities as transport time, housekeeping time, basic physiologic necessities time, etc.

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